THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1125.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

THE Subscribers to J. Ogilvie's discourses, are respectfully informed, that engagements which he could neither evade nor postpone, have for some weeks deprived him of leisure to prepare at the appointed time the discourses he has undertaken to deliver. On Saturday next at five o'clock in the afternoon he will deliver in the Capitol the first part of a discourse on the Freedom of the Press.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying *three shillings* for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of Ladies.

SPEED THE PLOUGH!

A REGULAR demand for OATS, in the sheaf, induced the subscriber to prepare a large supply for market, a sample of which may be seen at the Basin—where they are now offered for sale, at *very reduced* prices, as below stated: and as the *quality* of his crop is equal to any, and (possibly) the *condition*, superior, he calculates on considerations like these, to secure to him the encouragement due to his exertions.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

—*The prices per* 100wt.—

		Cents.
Any quantity less than a boat load at		75
Ditto	one to three boat loads at	67
Ditto	three to five ditto at	63.
Ditto	five, and more ditto at	60

N. B. Applications may be made at the Hay-Scales. Those furnished by waggons will necessarily be at the price of 80 cents per 100wt. [2w]

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of LAND lying in the county of Charlotte, Virginia, containing 420 acres, lying on Cub Creek, about 7 miles above Charlotte Court house, on which there is a good Apple Orchard of Excellent fruit, and also a good Plantation and in good order for cropping; with toleroble Buildings, so as to render it comfortable. Also about 20 ACRES of good mellow LAND and in good order. Any Person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises by me.

Robert Gaines.

July 14th, 1803

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

Lately the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again. JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by His Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[*Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.*]

Lord *Whitworth's* letter concluded.

M. Talleyrand, with great solemnity, required of me to inform him, and this by the express order of the First Consul, what were his Majesty's intentions with regard to the evacuation of Malta. He again on this occasion made great professions of his sincere desire to set aside every thing which could interrupt the good understanding between the two Governments; adding, that it was absolutely necessary that the French Government should know what it was meant to do, when that clause in the Treaty of Amiens, which stipulates the cession of Malta, should be fully accomplished. He said that another Grand Master would now very soon be elected; that all the powers of Europe invited so to do, with the exception of Russia, whose difficulties it was easy to remove, and without whom the guaranty would be equally complete, were ready to come forward; and that consequently the time would very soon arrive when Great Britain could have no pretext for keeping longer possession. I informed him that I would report this conversation to your Lordship, and would have the honour of communicating to him your Lordships's answer as soon as I could receive it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

No. XXXVI.

Extract of a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Lord Whitworth, dated Downing-street, February 9, 1803.

The most remarkable passages in this Dispatch are the following:—"The late Treaty of Peace was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his majesty, but especially agreed to in an official Note by the French Government, viz. that his majesty should keep a compensation out of his conquest for the important acquisitions of territory made by France upon the Continent. This is a sufficient proof that the compact was understood to have been concluded with reference to the then existing state of things; for the measure of his Majesty's compensation was to be calculated with reference to the acquisitions of France at that time; and if the inference of the French Government in the general affairs of Europe, since that period; if their interposition with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace; if the annexations which have been made to France in various quarters, but particularly those in Italy, have extended the territory and increased the power of the French Government, his majesty would be warranted, consistently with the Treaty of Peace, in claiming equivalents for these acqusitions as a counterpoise to the augmentation of the power of France. His majesty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderstanding, and desirous of consolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretensions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive Treaty have been in a course of execution on his part, so he would have been ready to have carried into effect the true intent and spirit of the 20th article, the execution of which, according to its terms, had been rendered impracticable by circumstances which it was not in his Majesty's power to controul. A communication to your Lordship would accordingly have been prepared conformably to this disposition, if the attention of his Majesty's Government had not been attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of Colonel Sebastiani to the FirstConsul. It is impossible for his Majesty to view this report in any other light, than as an official publication; for without referring particularly to explanations which have been repeatedly given upon the subject of publications in the Moniteur, the article in question, as it purports to be the report to the First Consul of an uncredited Agent, as it appears to have been signed by Colonel Sebastiani himself, and as it is published in the official paper with an official title annexed to it, must be considered as authorised by the French Government.

It discloses, however, views in the highest degree injurious to the interests of his majesty's dominions, and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his Majesty and the French Government; and his Majesty would feel that he was wanting in a proper regard to the honour of his crown and to the interests of his dominions, if he could see with indifference such a system developed and avowed.—His Majesty cannot, therefore, regard the conduct of the French Government on various occasions since the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, the insinuations and charges contained in the report of Colonel Sebastiani, and the views which that report discloses, without feeling it necessary for him distinctly to declare, that it will be impossible for him to enter into any further discussion relative to Malta, unless he receives satisfactory explanation on the subject of this communication."

HAWKESBURY.

No. XXXVII.—Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Feb. 17, 1803.—This dispatch is not very interesting, as the subject of it is more fully explained in the subsequent number.

No. XXXVIII.

Paris, February 21, 1803.

My Lord,

My last dispatch, in which I gave your Lordship an account of my conference with M. de Talleyrand, was scarcely gone when I received a note from him informing me that the First Consul wished to converse with me, and desired that I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his Cabinet, with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different subjects for a few minutes, he desired me to sit down, as he himself did on the other side of the table, and began. He told me that he felt it necessary, after what had passed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he should, in the most clear and authentic manner, make known his sentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his Majesty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himself than through any medium whatsoever. He said, that it was a matter of infinite disappointment to him, that the treaty of Amiens, instead of being followed by conciliation and friendship, the natural effects of Peace, had been productive only of continual and increasing jealousy and mistrust; and that this mistrust was now avowed in such a manner as must bring the point to an issue.

He now enumerated the several provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the first line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria as we were bound to do by Treaty. In this he said that no consideration on earth should make him acquiesce; and of the two he had rather see us in possession of the Faxburg St. Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuse thrown out against him in the English public prints; but this he said he did not so much regard as that which appeared in the French papers published in London. This he considered as much more mischievous since it meant to excite this country against him and his government. He complained of the protection given to Georges and others of his description, who instead of being sent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promised, were permitted to remain in England, handsomely pensioned, and constantly committing all sorts of crimes on the coasts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this, he told me, that two men had within these few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired assassins, and employed by the bishop of Arras, by Georges, and by Duthiel, as would be fully proved in a court of justice, and made known to the world.

He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt against England increased daily, because every wind (I make use of as much as I can of his own ideas and expressions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred against him.

He went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the smallest inclination to take posiession of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by sending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have possessed themselves of the whole country in defiance of the 4,000 British in Alexandria. That instead of that garrison being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furnishing him with pretence for invading it. *This he should not do whatever might be his desire to have it as a colony, because he did not think it worth the risk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be considered as the aggressor, and by which he would lose more than he could gain, since sooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkish empire, or by some arrangement with the Porte.*

As a proof of his desire to maintain peace, he wished to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A descent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himself at the head of the expedition. But how could it be supposed, that after having gained the height on which he stood, he would risk his life and reputation in such a hazardous attempt, unless forced to it by necessity, when the chances were, that he and the greatest part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the sea? He talked much on this subject, but never affected to diminish the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one against him; but still he was determined to attempt it, if war should be the consequence of the present discussion; and that such was the disposition of the troops, that army after army would be found for the enterprize.

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thousand men, for to this amount, it is, *to be immediately employed* all ready for the most desperate enterprizes; and England with a fleet that made her mistress of the Seas, and which he did not think he should be able to equal in less than ten years. Two such countries by a proper understanding might govern the world, but by their strife might overturn it. He said, that if he had not felt the enmity of the British Government on every occasion since the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his desire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the continent; Treaties of Commerce, in short, any thing that could have given satisfaction, and have testified his friendship. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the British Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we should have peace or war. To preserve peace, the Treaty of Amiens must be fulfilled; the abuse in the puplic prints, if not totally suppressed, at least kept within bounds, and confined to the English papers; and the protection so openly given to his bitterest enemies (alluding to Georges and persons of that description) must be withdrawn. If war, it was necessary only to say so, and to refuse to fulfil the Treaty. He now made the Tour of Europe to prove to me that in its present state, there was no power with which we could coalesce for the purpose of making war against France; consequently it was our interests to gain time, and if we had any point to gain, renew the war when circumstances were more favourable.—He said, it was not doing him justice to suppose that he conceived himself above the opinion of his Country or of Europe. He would not risk uniting Europe against him by any violent act of aggression; neither was he so powerful in France as to persuade the Nation to go to war unless on good grounds. He said that he had not chastised the Algerines, from his unwillingness to excite the jealousy of other Powers; but he hoped that England, Russia, and France would one day feel that it was their interest to destroy such a nest of thieves, and force them to live rather by cultivating their land than by plunder.

In the little I said to him, for he gave me in the course of two hours but very few opportunities of saying a word, I confined myself strictly to the tenor of your Lordships's instructions. I urged them in the same manner as I had done to Mr. Talleyrand, and dwelt as strongly as I could on the sensation which the publication of Sebastiani's report had created in England, where the views of France towards Egypt must always command the utmost vigilance and jealousy. He maintained, that what ought to convince us of his desire of peace, was on the one hand the little he had to gain by renewing the war, and on the other, the facility with which he might have taken possession of Egypt with the very ships and troops which were now going from the Mediterranean to St. Domingo, and that with the approbation of all Europe, and more particularly of the Turks who had repeatedly invited him to join with them for the purpose of forcing us to evacuate their territory.

I do not pretend to follow the arguments of the First consul in detail; this would be impossible, from the vast variety of matter which he took occasion to introduce, his purpose was evidently to convince me that on Malta must depend peace or war, and at the same time to impress upon my mind a strong idea of the means he possessed of annoying us at home and abroad.

With regard to the mistrust and jealousy which he said constantly prevailed since the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, I observed that after a war of such long duration, so full of rancour, and carried on in a manner of which history has no example, it was but natural that a considerable degree of agitation should prevail; but this, like the swell after a storm, would gradually subside, if not kept up by the policy of either party, that I would not pretend to pronounce, which had been the aggressor in the paper war of which he complained, and which was still kept up, though with this difference, that in England it was independent of government, and in France its very act and deed. To this I added, that it must be admitted that we had such motives of mistrust against France as could not be alledged against us, and I was going to instance the accession of territory and influence gained by France since the treaty, when he interrupted me by saying, I suppose you mean Piedmont and Switzerland; *ce sont des bagatelles*; and it must have been foreseen while the negociation was pending; *Vous n'avez pas le d'bit de'n parler à cette heure*, I then alledged as a cause of mistrust and of jealousy, the impossibility of obtaining justice, or any kind of redress for any of his majesty's subjects. He asked me in what respect; and I told him that since the signing of the treaty, not one British Claimant had been satisfied, although every Frenchman of that description had been so within one month after that period; and that since I had been here, and I could say as much of my predecessors, not one satisfactory answer had been obtained to the innumerable representations which we had been under the necessity of making in favour of British subjects and property detained in the ports of France and elsewhere, without even a shadow of justice: Such an order of things, I said, was not made to inspire confidence; but on the contrary, much distrust.—This he said must be attributed to the natural difficulties attending such suits when both parties thought themselves right; but he denied that such delays could proceed from any disinclination to do what was just and right. With regard to the pensions which were granted to French or Swiss individuals, I observed that they were given as a reward for past services during the war, and most certainly not for present ones, and still less for such as had been insinuated of a nature repugnant to the feelings of every individual in England, and to the universally acknowledged loyalty and honour of the British government. That as for any participation of indemnities, or other accessions which his majesty might have obtained, I could take upon myself to assure him that his majesty's ambition led him rather to preserve than to acquire; and that with regard to the most propitious moment for renewing hostilities, his majesty, whose sincere wish it was to continue the blessings of peace to his subjects, would always consider such a measure as the greatest calamity; but that if his majesty was so desirous of peace it must not be imputed to the difficulty of obtaining allies; and the less so, as those means which it might be necessary to afford such allies, for perhaps inadequate services, would all be concentrated in England, and give proportionate increase of energy to our own exertions.—At this part of the conversation he rose from his chair, and told me that he should give orders to general Andreossi to enter on the discussion of this business with your lordship; but he wished that I should at the same time be made acquainted with his motives and convinced of his sincerity, rather from himself than from his ministers. He then after a conversation of two hours, during the greatest part of which he talked incessantly, conversed for a few moments on indifferent subjects, in apparent good humour, and retired.

Such was nearly, as I can recollect, the purport of this conference.

It must however be observed, that he did not, as M. Talleyrand had done, affect to attribute colonel Sebastiani's mission *to commercial motives only*, but as

one rendered necessary in a military point of view, by the infraction by us of the treaty of Amiens.

I have the honor to be &c.

WHITWORTH.

P. S. This conversation took place on Friday last, and this morning I saw M. de Talleyrand. He had been with the first consul after I left him, and he assured me that he had been very well satisfied with the frankness with which I made my observations on what fell from him. I told him, that without entering into any farther, detail, what I had said to the first consul amounted to an assurance, of what I trusted there could be no doubt, of the readiness of his majesty's ministers to remove all subjects of discussion, where that could be done without violating the laws of the country, and to fulfil strictly the engagements which they had contracted, in as much that could be reconciled with the safety of the state. As this applied to Malta and Egypt, he gave me to understand that a project was in contemplation, by which the integrity of the Turkish empire would be so effectually secured as to do away every cause of doubt or uneasiness, either with regard to Egypt or any part of the Turkish dominions. He could not then, he said, explain himself further.

To be continued.

PARIS, May 21.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 24 Floreal.

The Counsellors of State Bigot-Preameneau, Desselles and Fleuriéu, Orators of the Government, made a communication to the Senate, of the note addressed on the 23d of the month, to the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty, by the minister of foreign affairs.

23 Floreal, (13th May.)

In the important and serious circumstances, in which the two nations find themselves, the undersigned the minister for foreign affairs of the French Republic, has received an order to place under the eyes of the British government the following note.

The 17 Ventose, his Britannic majesty caused to be communicated to his Parliament, by a special message, that formidable armaments were preparing in the ports of France, and Holland, and that important negociations, the result of which were doubtful, divided the two governments.

This extraordinary and unexpected declaration excited a general astonishment; but the maratime situation of France was obvious. England & Europe knew that there were no formidable armaments either in the ports of France, or in the ports of Holland.

The undersigned will not call to the recollection of his excellency Lord Whitworth, every thing which was said at that time. It was demanded from what source could spring informations so ill-founded? The personal discernment of Lord Whitworth, the loyalty of his character, could not be for a moment suspected.

The assertion that France was making hostile armaments, was manifestly a supposition, and one which could not impose on any person. Its natural effect, must tend to create a belief, that it was a means, of which men signalized by their turbulent opinions, wished to avail themselves, and who sought with eagerness a pretext for exciting troubles, for inflaming the passions of the British nation, for exciting defiance, hatred and alarm.

With respect to the English Government; it ought to believed that, if by false reports it had been led into an error, with respect to the existence of armaments, it could not have been equally so with respect to the existence of negociations.

The ambassador, of the Republic at London, was no sooner informed of the message of his Britannic majesty, than, astonished that it announced a negociation, of which he was unacquainted, he immediately waited upon his excellency Lord Hawkesbury, and before, at that time, expecting that an appeal to arms founded upon those false suppositions, could cover the project to violate the treaty of Amiens, with respect to the clauses, which were not yet carried into execution, he presented to the minister of his Britannic majesty, on the 19th Ventose, a note demanding of him explanations.

At the same period the undersigned had orders to address his excellency Lord Whitworth, relative to the motives which could have determined the English government to authorise, in its message, two assertions, both equally false, in order to call its nation to arms, and to break the bond of peace, which united the two states.

His excellency Lord Hawkesbury, remitted on the 24th Ventose, to General Andreossi, a vague, aggressive and imperious note. This note, far from throwing any light on the subject of the discussion, on the contrary involved it in additional obscurity. It scarcely held out the least hope of the possibility of arriving at a discussion, and still less the hope of seeing it terminate in an auspicious manner.

The reply of the French government, under date of the 8th Germinal, was equally as pacific and moderate, as the note of the British ministry had been hostile.

The First Consul declared that he should not bring in question the defiance of war thrown out by England, that he abstained from laying any stress upon expressions, the meaning of which might bear an aggressive character; and that, finally, he could not bring himself to believe, that his Britannic majesty wished to violate the sacredness of a treaty, upon which reposed the safety of all nations.

This declaration, made by order of the First Consul, produced on the 17th Germinal, a new note, in which the French government did not see without surprize, that an indeterminate demand of *satisfactions* was addressed to it. The absurdity of this demand, expressed without motives, and without objects, leaves nothing to be distinctly perceived, but the inconsistency of its expressions.

The intention of violating the treaty of Amiens was manifested in this note, by refusing to evacuate Malta. It should seem the English government flattered itself that the French people would consent to give *satisfaction* upon two supposed acts, on the allegation of which they, perhaps, had equally the same right to demand satisfaction themselves.

In waving for the present this office, Lord Whitworth demanded that an arrangement should be *immediately* made upon the basis which is going to be exposed to view, and at the same time gave it to be understood, that in case of a refusal, he feared he should be obliged, by the orders of his government, to quit Paris instantly, and to put a termination to his mission.

What reply could the French government give to overtures so abrupt and strange? Nothing but a strong and ardent desire for peace, could have gained the ascendency over indignation.

To confine one's self to a cool and calm decision, which leaves to reason and to justice time to triumph over the passions, it is necessary to be deeply penetrated with the idea, that the numberless victims of the discords of governments, have nothing whatever to do with the insults which incense them; that so many millions of brave citizens who, in the ardour of their heroic attachment to their country, shed their blood solely for its good, never harbor the wish to affront a neighbouring and powerful people; that they take no interest in the measures pursued by pride, and in the vain pretensions of supremacy. Not only must this idea be deeply impressed upon the mind; it must possess and engross it solely without cessation.

His excellency Lord Whitworth agreed to write to his court, that the First Consul could not consent to the violation of a solemn treaty; but that he wished for peace; that, if the English government was desirous that a convention should be made, with a view to arrangements foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he would not refuse it, and that the motives of this convention might be drawn from reciprocal grievances.

These views were just and moderate. It was impossible to propose a negociation upon a more liberal basis. It will not be irrelevant to observe here, that it was six weeks after the message, in which the existence of a negociation of a difficult nature, of most serious interest, and of uncertain but near issue, was positively asserted and announced, that the ministers of the two governments were not able to come even to the opening of an actual negociation.

Lord Whitworth received new orders; he presented successively two projects of a convention.

By the first, it was proposed that Malta should remain under the sovereignty of the King of England; and this clause being adopted, his Britannic majesty offered to recognize all that had taken place in Europe, since the treaty of Amiens.

His majesty the King of England further promised to take measures, in order that those men who in different parts of England are hatching plots against France, should be effectually suppressed.

The undersigned has the honor to remark to his excellency Lord Whitworth, that the first project of the convention was a palpable violation of the treaty of Amiens, and subbversive of the basis of the negociation which his excellency was charged to present to his court; that with respect to the recognizance offered by his Britannic majesty, there in fact existed no objects to which it could apply; that no change had taken place in Europe since the treaty of Amiens; unless it be the organization of the empire, in which the King of England had coincided with his voice, as elector of Hanover; and that even this was no more than a necessary consequence of the treaty of Luneville, which is much anterior to the treaty of Amiens.

That the events relative to the political existence of Piedmont, of the kingdom of Etruria, and of the Italian and Ligurian republics, had their date prior to the treaty of Amiens; that, in the negociation of this treaty, France had desired that England should recognise these three powers; but as they could not accord upon this point, as well as upon the affairs of India, in as far as concerns the destruction of some of the principal states, and the incalculable acquisitions made by England in this country; it was agreed to consider the discussion of these objects as not appertaining to the execution of the preliminary articles, and to the fundamental object of the pacification of the two states.—The undersigned finally observes, that the French government does not demand, on this point, any approbation or recognizing from his Britannic majesty.

The undersigned adds that, with respect to the Batavian Republic, it had been recognized by the King of England, inasmuch as he had treated with it, and that by the existing treaties between this Republic and France, the rear-guard of the French troops are bound to evacuate this country on receiving the news of the entire execution of the treaty of Amiens.

With respect to the criminals, who have sought refuge in London, and in Jersey, where they give themselves up to all their perverse inclinations, and where, far from being restrained, they are supported and pensioned by England, the French Government conceives that, in the actual state of negociations, it ought not to attach any importance to this point.

His excellency Lord Whitworth, proposed a second project. England demanded that the civil government of Malta being left with the Grand Master, the British garrison should continue to occupy the fortifications of the Island. This proposition was impracticable and unheard of. Like that of the first project, it was contrary to the treaty of Amiens, and consequently to the basis of the negociation, offered by the First Consul; and was besides attended with the irremediable inconvenience of placing an Order of Knights, appertaining to all the powers of Europe, under the authority and arbitrary tutelage of a single power; it was finally, in its very self, an offence to the honor and to the religion of an order, allied by all its elements to the honor and to the religion of all Europe.

Thus in every step of this negociation, the government of the republic was obliged to perceive that the English government had but one desire, one sole object in view, to wit, the non fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and to retain Malta, for this sole reason, because Malta suited its convenience and that it called this acquisition a sufficient guarantee.

But which is the Power of Europe, were it even obliged to acknowledge itself unequal, that could suffer to submit itself to the will of another, without a discussion of its Rights, without an Appeal to the principles of Justice? Where above all is the Power, which placed in the predicament France finds herself, in the course of this discussion, could have subscribed to conditions, dictated from the very opening of a negociation, and rather announced with the noise of menaces of war, by preparations and by armaments, than proposed as the means of according the Rights and the Interests of two states.

In circumstances, in some respect analogous, a nation feeble, not as to its courage, but with respect to the extent and population of its provinces, dared to brave the English power, and menaced in its capital, to expose the residence of its Kings, to endanger its sole riches, the result of a century of peace, and of an industrious economy, rather than subscribe to unjust conditions, proposed at that time, the same as on the present occasion, from motives of convenience to England; and backed by the Equipment of a considerable armament. Many gallant heroes perished: the Danish Colonies were usurped; but however unequal as was the struggle, honour did not leave to this generous Nation the choice of the part which it ought to take.

In the present discussion, policy speaks the same language as honour. If the British Government is at liberty to conform, or not conform, to its engagements; if it is permitted to the British Government, to make a distinction, in the Treaties, which it concludes, between the Spirit and the Letter; if mental restrictions are allowed, as authorised exceptions; if whatever constitutes an object of convenience to England, is to be the umpire of the meaning of political conventions, where will be the end, the termination of the Concessions, which the British Government flatters itself that it can wrest from the weakness of France; What will be the measure of the sacrifices and humiliations, which one may dare to impose upon her? To day, the convenience of England exacts a guarantee against France, and England retains Malta. In former times, the convenience of England required a guarantee against France, and Dunkirk was destroyed! and an English Commissary dictated the law in a Country, in which the French flag waved! To-morrow, the convenience of England may demand a guarantee against the progress of French Industry, and a proposal may be made for a Tarif of Commerce, to arrest and check the progress of our industry.

If we repair our ports: if we construct a Mole; if we dig a Canal; if by any mode of encouragement, we improve our manufactures, &c. a demand is made upon us, to degrade our ports; that our Canals shall be choaked up, and our Manufactures ruined. It is demanded, that France shall become poor; that it shall be disarmed to suit the convenience of England, and that it shall give a sufficient guarantee to its Government.

Whether we consider the principles, or examine the consequences, we are equally struck with suprize at the injustice and the scandal of these pretensions. Supposing, that such a demand were submitted even to the verdict of an English Jury, would they hesitate a single moment to reject it unanimously?

The Government of the Republic has the right to feel surprised, that the British Ministry should deem itself authorised to suppose that France would submit to such a degree of humiliation. On what ground has it believed, that the actual and existing government of France would, in inglorious repose, lose sight at once of the remembrance of what it had atchieved, and of all its duties.

Are our Provinces less extensive, or is our population decreated? Are we no longer the same Nation, which made a sacrifice of every thing to our just and indispensable interests. And if, after our success, we have displayed an extraordinary moderation, to what other source can this moderation be imputed than to the justice of our cause, and the conviction of our force?

The Undersigned, in laying before his Excellency Lord Whitworth, these observations, conceives himself authorised in making the remark; that the moderate conduct of the whole of the French Administration, during two entire months, which constitute one series of provocation and offence, and notwithstanding the deep impression which such conduct cannot fail to make, ought to cause him to appreciate the real character of the French Government. Yet, under all these circumstances, at the very time, that, in consequence of its profound silence after reiterated insults, the Government of the Republic had the right to expect that Reparation would be given, or, or at least, that a termination would be made to insult—at a time when, abstaining from pre-judging the final and ultimate result which affairs might take, it has manifested nothing but affection and eagerness to investigate the means, which were capable of being, proposed, in order to conciliate and satisfy the English Government; at this very time, and under these peculiar circumstances, his Excellency, Lord Whitworth, by order of his Government, made verbally, and without consenting to give any written declaration, the following demands to the Undersigned, viz.

1. That England should retain Malta for 10 years.

2. That England should be put in possession of Lampedosa.

3. That Holland should be evacuated by the French troops.

His Excellency, Lord Whitworth, further declared, that these Propositions formed the Ultimatum of his Court, and that, in case of a refusal, he had instructions to leave Paris, in the course of seven days.

The Undersigned has no hesitation to declare, that there is no precedent of such Form being given to so imperious an Ultimatum.

And on what ground? Is war attended with no Inconveniences to any other Power than us? Does the English Ministry believe the French Nation to be so feeble, that in circumstances, when Points of the utmost Importance are under consideration, it does not think itself bound to conform, on its part, to the usages which obtain among the Governments of all civilized Nations?

Or is it not rather, that the Sentiment of injustice which weighs upon the conscience of public alarm, as well as upon that of a private man, has prevented the British Government from signing the Demand which it made, and that it has endeavored, by a less decisive step, to reserve to itself, at a future Opportunity, the Capability of effacing the Traits of its real Pretensions, and to deceive and mislead the Public Opinion, as to the Cause and Origin of the Rupture?

Or, lastly, is it, that the Ministers of His Britanic Majesty have ill appreciated the character of the First Consul? have they flattered themselves with the hope, that they should be able, by dint of provocation, to exasperate, or to intimidate him; to cause him to forget the interest of the Nation, or to goad him to any act of eclat, which they might afterwards be able to parody and misrepresent to Europe, as the Inititative of War.

The First Cohsul, more than any Man that exists, knows the evils of War, because he is better acquainted than any other Man, with its calculations and its Chances. He is of opinion, that in the circumstances in which we are at present placed, the first Care of a Government ought to be directed to the Catastrophe and the Calamities, which may result from a new War; he is of opinion that it is the primary Duty not only not to give way to the Impulse of Irritation but to make use of every means to enlighten, to moderate the impetuous Passions of the Multitude.

The Undersigned, confining himself to the Form of his Communication on the part of His Excellency Lord Whitworth, requests of him to observe, that verbal and fugitive Observations are insufficient for the Discussion of such immense Interest, all the Motives of which it is customary to discuss in the councils of Nations, after the most mature Deliberation. In these Councils, and under such circumstances, nothing is judged indifferent; the Forms, nay the very Expressions are weighed, examined, debated, canvassed, appreciated, and serve always, as well to determine, as to justify the part, it becomes necessary to take.

If such an imprudent, such an indecent violation of all forms had been committed by France, what would not have been said, what would not have been written by England? There is not a single Orator in the two houses of Parliament, who would not have declared, that this deviation from the rules generally established between Nations, in important circumstances, was an outrage offered to the English Nation. In the opinion of all, an offence of this kind would be regarded as an adequate motive to break off all further Negociation.

With respect to the basis of the proposed Ultimatum, the undersigned has the honor to call to the recollection of his Excellency, Lord Whitworth, that he was charged to specify a note, which was remitted to him on the 12th Floreal, that the First Consul was as little to be worked upon by menaces, as by injuries, and that he was ready to overlook the neglect of forms, of which a parallel is not to be found in the history of any nation, in circumstances of equal Importance.

That the Island of Lampedosa did not belong to France: that it was under the Sovereignty of a foreign power, and that, with respect to the wish of his Britannic Majesty to have possession of it, the First Cousul had no right to specify, either his consent or refusal.

That the Independence of the Order, and the Isle of Malta was the result of an especial article of the Treaty of Amiens; that the First Consul is not competent to take, without the concurrence of the two other contracting powers to the Treaty, His Majesty, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

That the Indedendence of the Island of Malta had been guaranteed by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and that the ratifications of this guarantee were exchanged; that their Majesties, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had guaranteed the Independence of the Order and Malta, that these guarantees were demanded of these Powers, by England as well as by France; that it was the duty of the First Consul to accept of them, that the First Consul could not, in consequence, give ear to any proposition, relative to the Independence of the order of the Island of Malta, without previously being apprized with respect to this Independance, of the intentions of the Governments, which had authentically guaranteed it.

That a small Corps of French Troops was still, at the time of the message, stationed in Holland, in virtue of a convention concluded between that Republic and France; and that the First Consul had not the least hesitation in saying, he would cause Holland to be evacuated, the moment the stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens were carried into effect, on the part of England.

To this note which, in expressions and exactitude, and above all in the precision of its movements, breathed nothing but justice, peace and moderation, His Excellency, Lord Whitworth, replied, by a peremptory demand of passports; stating, at the same time, that he intended leaving Paris on Wednesday, the 4th of May, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The French Government deeply feels the contrast which a determination, so absolute, presents to the character of decorum, of justice and of Conciliation, which in all circumstances, and principally in the last, it has made a point of giving to all its measures. Nevertheless, it deemed it incumbent upon itself to

make a sacrifice to the Interest of Humanity. It was not willing to abandon till the last moment all hopes of Peace, and the Undersigned transmitted to his excellency, Lord Whitworth, a new Note, in which France made the offer to give its assent, that Malta should be placed under the Guardianship of one of the three guaranteeing powers, viz. Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

This proposition appeared to Lord Whitworth himself such as ought to satisfy the pretensions of his Court; he suspended his departure, and received the Note *ad referendum*.

At the same time the Ambassador of the Republic, at London, being apprized of the demand, which his Excellency Lord Whitworth, had made at Paris for his passports to return England, received orders to hold himself in readiness to depart. He accordingly demanded his passports, which were instantly granted.

The *mezzo termino*, proposed by the French Government, was a deviation from the *letter* of the Treaty of Amiens; but it had the double advantage to assimilate to the greatest degree possible, with its *spirit*, that is to say, to place Malta in the independence of the two nations, and to offer this guarantee so much insisted upon, and which the British Ministry pretended constituted the sole object of its alarms.

The British Government comprehended the force of these reasons, and the unhappy fatality which induced it to war, offered to it no other reply, than a false allegation. The 21st of this month Lord Whitworth transmitted a note, in which he declared, that Russia had *refused* to accede to what was required of her.

The guaranteeing Powers being three in number, if Russia had given a refusal, still there remained the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia. But how was it possible for Russia to make known its sentiments on the subject of new propositions, and which had been made only a few days? It was in the knowledge of England that Russia and Prussia had proposed to guarantee the independence of Malta, with some slight modifications, and that the French Government had willingly accepted of the said guarantee; and that, judging of the genius, the consistency, and the fidelity to his engagement, which characterize the Emperor Alexander, there was not the smallest doubt, that he would accept of the proposition which had been made to them; but Providence, which takes a pleasure in confounding bad faith, caused, at the same hour, nay, even at the same instant, in which Lord Whitworth transmitted his note, a Russian courier to arrive addressed to the plenipotentiaries of this power, as well at Paris as at London, by virtue of which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, manifested with a most marked and peculiar energy, the pain he experienced on learning the resolution of his Britannic Majesty to retain the Island of Malta; he renewed the assurance of his guarantee, and made it known, that he would accept the demand of his mediation, which had been made by the First Consul, of the two powers had recourse to it. The undersigned hastened, on, the 22d, to apprize Lord Whitworth, by a note, of the error into which his Court had been led, not doubting, that as this was the only objection which it had made to the project presented, the moment that it was acquainted with the reiterated and positive declaration of Russia, it would use all possible diligence to adhere to the delivering up of Malta into the hands of one of the three powerful guarantees. What then must have been the astonishment of the undersigned, when Lord Whitworth, without entering into any explanation, or seeking to contradict or discuss the declarations made to him by the undersigned, made known by a note written on the same day, that by his instructions, he had received orders to depart within 36 hours after the delivery of his last note, and repeated his demand for his passports.—The undersigned was obliged in consequence, to cause them to be delivered to him immediately.

Would the English Ambassador have conducted himself in a different manner, if the French Government had been besieged in a place battered in breach, and that the point in question had been—not the most important interests of the British Cabinet for these eight hundred years, but of a simple capitulation.

The commencement of these negociations was preceded by Armaments promptly announced. Every day, every hour the signal was given for the recommencement of hostilities.

And what is this *Ultimatum* that is presented to the French Government, and requires to be signed in the course of a day.

It is required that the French Government should consent to give an island, which does not belong to it; that it should itself commit, even to its own injury, a violation of a solemn treaty, under the pretext that England stands in need of a new guarantee against her; that it should be wanting in all the regard due to the other contracting powers, by destroying, without their consent, the article which, with respect to themselves, was discussed longer than any other at the period of the conferences; that it would be equally wanting in the regard due to the guaranteeing Powers, in consenting that an island, which they wished to be independent, should remain for ten years under the authority of the British Crown; that it took away from the order of Malta the Sovereignty of the state which had been restored to it, and that this Sovereignty be transferred to the inhabitants; that by this spoliation it would give offence to all the powers, which had sanctioned the re-establishment of this order, which had guaranteed it, and which, in the arrangements of Germany, had assured to it indemnities for the losses it had experienced.

Such is the basis of this *Ultimatum*, which presents a series of pretensions always increasing in the same proportion, as the government of the Republic displays its moderation. At the first, England gave its consent to the preservation of the order of Malta, but wanted to subject this order and its states to the British authority.

At present, and for the same time, the abolition of the same order is demanded, and that it should be consented to in the space of thirty six hours.

But were the definitive conditions proposed equally as conformable to the Treaty of Amiens, and to the interests of France, as they are contrary to them, the simple form of these demands, the period of thirty-six hours, prescribed for giving the answer, cannot leave any doubt, as to the determinations of the French Government. No, never will France recognize in any government the right of annulling by a single act of its pleasure, the stipulations of a reciprocal engagement. If she has permitted that, under appearances which announced direct menaces, a *verbal Ultimatum*, of seven days, should be presented to her, an *Ultimatum* of thirty-six hours, and Treaties concluded, without being negociated, she could have no other motive, than to recal the British Government by the example of her moderation; but she cannot consent to any thing, which compromises the interests of her dignity, and her power.

The Undersigned is therefore charged to declare to his Excellency, Lord Whitworth, that any communication, the sense and the forms of which do not accord with the usages observed among the great powers, and with the principle of the most perfect equality between one state and the other, can no more be admitted in France.

That nothing could oblige the French Government to dispose of Countries, which do not in the least appertain to her, and that it never will recognize the right of England to violate in any point whatever the Treaties into which that power has entered with France.

Finally, the undersigned repeats the proposition of placing Malta under the guarantee of one of the three powers, and as to every other object, foreign to the treaty of Amiens, he renews the declaration, that the French Government is ready to open a negociation on these points.

If the English Government gives the signal of War, nothing will remain to the Republican Government, but to confide in the justice of her cause, and in the God of Armies.—

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed)

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

The Senate, after hearing this message, charged its vice-president and Secretaries, and the senators Joseph Bonaparte, Laplace, Lespinasse, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the bearers to the First Consul of its thanks for the communication made to the senate by his orders.

In its deliberation the Senate says" That it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmness which characterize the negociations opened with the British government; that it feels impatient to give to France the signal of acknowledgment, if peace accords with the wishes of the First Consul; and of devotedness, if the national dignity calls for war." The First Consul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th May, the deputation of the senate.

A similar communication was made on the same day to the legislative body and the tribunate. These two authorities have likewise, each separately, sent a deputation to the First Consul.

Mr. Talbot, secretary of the British Legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portails the younger, returns from England.

Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the First Consul, has been at Brest since the 11th May.

Yesterday (20th May) the Legislative body and the senate have had an extraordinary sitting. Orators of the government transmitted to these two authorities all the papers relative to the negociation with England. "The negociations are at an end, say" they; if we are attacked, we are ready to fight; and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honor of the French. The result of this struggle shall be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause and the courage of our warriors." The president of the Legislative body and of the Tribunate have answered to the communication of the government by speeches in which they have paid to the chief consul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmness, and his respect for the majesty of the French people which he represents.

The Legislature has formed itself into a secret committee, and has appointed a select number of its members to report the project of a message to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of seven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negociation.

The senate is also assembled under the presidency of consul Cambaceres.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1803.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANISM, OR AN EXAMPLE OF ORGANIZED DEMOCRACY, IN THAT DELUDED COUNTRY.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The Aurora tells us, that on the 4th inst. "About sixty democrats of *sterling materials*, assembled at the Franklin Hotel to commemorate the day," &c. Among other toasts, they drank the following:

"*William Duane—the man who in the worst of times, dared to write and speak, when some republicans of the present day, like snails, hid their heads under sofe cover.*"

"*The memory of the* father of our republic, *Benjamin Franklin—may our country ever produce men who can snatch lightning from the clouds, and sceptres from the hands of tyrants.*"

Sterling materials indeed! When we read these encomiums upon the *father* and the *saviours of our country*, and upon the champion who, *in the worst of times, dared to speak and write* calumnies against the private and public character of our first general and first president, we began to tremble with an apprehension that the venerable name of Washington would be drawn in, and his memory again insulted by some insidious and treacherous compliment from these *sterling materials*. We are glad, however, to find that he is not ranked by them among the fathers and saviours of his country, in company with Duane, Franklin, &c. it gives us pleasure to find that his name was not even mentioned.

We observe also that a company of democratic feasters met at the Union Hotel in New-York, and drank the following toasts, among others of the same character:

"*William Duane—the centinel of freedom.*"

"*Thomas Paine—the man of the people.*"

"*Thomas Jefferson—the friend of mankind.*"

These people are likewise so forbearing as to omit all mention of the name of Washington. We hope that the symptoms are favorable, and that those who were the friends of general Washington, and who cherish a tender respect for his memory, will no longer have their feelings wounded and insulted by seeing his name coupled with those of Duane, Paine and Jefferson, by men who hated and dreaded him while alive, and who detest his memory, now that he is gone to another and a better world.

BY THE EDITOR.

The character, conduct, principles and designs of Duane and Paine, have been so fully displayed in this paper, that the foregoing extract would not have been republished, were it not to put the Virginians, of all classes and opinions, upon their guard. Nothing but a sense of duty would induce us otherwise so frequently to defile our paper with names, which ought to be coupled with universal detestation.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A DEMOCRATIC HOBBLE.

Many of Mr. Jefferson's admirers and idolaters, who pretend to have some knowledge in stile and composition, also pretend to see very clearly, that Mr. Livingston's memorial was written by Mr. Jefferson. They say that there is such a sameness between the language of the memorial and the inaugural speech, that no man can discover the difference.—There are others of the same sect who say, that the memorial is so badly written, the stile is so flat and fulsome, that it is almost a disgrace to our language. Which of these critics are right? It is not of much consequence to the public, except to shew how often the *good and wise republicans* differ in their opinions—and yet while as they differ, they all claim superior wisdom; they claim infallibility. So much being said in ridicule of the wise ones, a little shall now be said to the point.

Livingston's memorial was, no doubt, written by himself in English. It was translated into French, and presented in that language. A copy of the French translation has found its way to America. This has been again translated into English, and perhaps by a man who is not master of the English language. It is reasonable to expect that in these two translations the stile would suffer; and it must occur to every man, who can see to the end of his nose, that the memorial as it has appeared, is not the original draft.

With respect to the sound sense and the plain argumentative manner in which the subject has been investigated, there certainly can be no objection. There are a great many people of such humble capacities and limited comprehension, that they prefer plain perspicuous, intelligible language, to rant, bombast, jargon and jesuiticalness. Every man of this description will prefer Livingston's memorial to Jefferson's inaugural speech. They will prefer what they understand, to that which it seems at first nobody understood, and which now seems to bear many different constructions.

The critics who have condemned the memorial (democratic critics are meant) are requested to point out the substantial objection which exists against a single paragraph. If none is made, it is then recommended to these courthouse and highway declaimers to hold their peace. They may assure themselves, that there scarcely ever appeared two pieces of composition, which are less alike than the *inaugural speech and the memorial*. The first is all obscurity and bombast: the second is so plain, that every body who reads it, comprehends at once all that was intended—perceives that there is no ambiguity—nothing unintelligible. It has all the evidences of candour, good sense, and political integrity.

PLAIN-MAN.

Fredericksburg, July 17, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch.	*Maria, Holmes,*	*Norfolk.*
	Eliza, Webb,	*Ditto.*
	Republican, ——	*New-York.*
	Phoebetum, Cornick,	*Tobago.*
	Agnes, Euson,	*New-York.*
Sloop	*Astria, Pryer,*	*Philadelphia.*
	Rajah, Cropsey,	*New-York.*
	R. & Mary, King,	*Norfolk.*

—CLEARED—

Brig	*3 Brothers, Tothrop;*	*Nantucket.*
Sch.	*Dispatch, Clark,*	*New-York.*
Sloop	*Lively, Ewell,*	*Gloucester.*
	Astria, Pryer,	*New-York.*

DIED]—*in this city, on Wednesday last, Capt. SAMUEL EDENS—one of the worthies of '76, and an officer in the late provisional army.*

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 18.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the City of Washington, hereby requiring their respective Senators and Representatives, then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom, may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight (L. S.) hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary.*

Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the Executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, as confidential bearer, and contain the Treaty signed on April 30th which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is defined by a general reference to that as which Louisiana was ceded to France.

The terms are, 1st, 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. stock, within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2d, an assumpsit of the debts due and captures provided for under the Convention of the 30th September 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, which are to be liquidated by commissioners at Paris, and paid at the Treasury of the U. States on debts from their minister at Paris. The assumpsit is not to go beyond 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d, French and Spanish vessels and merchandizes, directly from their own ports, the merchandize being of the respective countries, are to pay, in the ports of the ceded territory, for a period of twelve years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favored nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of Congress a little earlier than the first Monday in November. It is understood that the ratification of the first consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered. The inhabitants of Louisiana are to be incorporated with the U. S. as soon as can consistently with the constitution of the U. S. be effected; and in the mean time are to be secured in their liberties, property and religion.

[NAT. INT.

CLARET
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 20th, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be SOLD at Rocketts Landing, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 23d inst. without reserve, for approved indorsed Notes, at 75 and 150 days, 25 or 30 Hhds. prime

TOBAGO RUM.

At the same time will be sold,

15 or 20 Hhds. RUM,

without reserve, for Cash.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

Will be Sold,

At Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Store, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday the 2d August next.

SUNDRY articles of Household furniture, belonging to the estate of Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd.

Six months credit will be given for all sums above twenty dollars, on receiving bond of the purchaser with approved security.

BEN. TOLER.

July 22, 1803. 3p.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop Thief!!!

STOLEN from the plantation of John A. Robertson, esq. of Amelia, on the night of the 27th June,

A chesnut sorrel Horse,

4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, hanging main and switch tail, 9 or 10 years old, with a few white hairs in the forehead, has very ragged hips, no dock or brand, or any other peculiar mark recollected, and probably omitted in this description.

It is supposed that a person, who calls himself John Booth, a native of Maryland, is the thief, he having lived in the neighborhood a few weeks as overseer, and left his business without either settling with his employer or giving notice of his intention, and was seen lurking in the woods several days after his departure. At this time the horse was taken, nor has Booth been since heard of.

Said Booth is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion and short hair, has a down look, particularly when spoken to, rather thin visage and slender make, very apt to smile when addressed, generally wears nankeen or Virginia cloth pantaloons, and short brown coat. When he came to live in the above mentioned neighborhood (21st April last) he shewed a letter of recommendation from a Mr. William Vaughan, (late mayor of Norfolk) with whom he lived two years as overseer, as he [said Booth] stated. To any person that will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information that I get him again, the above reward, exclusive of expences, will be given, and an additional reward of 10 dollars on the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

CHARLES STAINBACK.

Nottoway county, 12th july, 1803. 3w

N. B A good doubled skirted Saddle and tolerable good Bridle were carried off with the horse.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 13, 1803. 3m.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Mattapoy River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handſome and commodious brick dwelling houſe, and every neceſſary out houſe, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locuſt, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are alſo valuable orchards of choice fruit, and ſeveral convenient ſprings of excelleut water; there is no ſituation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with ſorusses, and other wild fowl.—A further deſcription is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as it is probable no perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the premiſes.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1ſt, 1803. 4w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 12, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

STOLEN

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 21ſt April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, witha few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday, the 20th day of this preſent month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commiſſioners office in the City of Richmond held in the houſe on the croſs ſtreet leading to the Baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1803.

All persons having claims

againſt the eſtate of William Harris, deceaſed, late of Charles City county, are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the adminiſtrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final ſettlement of the Decendent's Eſtate: All perſons indebted to the ſaid Wm. Harris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. This advertiſement will be plead in Bar againſt all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

NOTICE.

THE commiſſioners in the caſe of Rees Jones a Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wedneſday the 27th day of this preſent month (July) for the purpoſe of Signing a Petition to be preſented to the Judge of the District of Virginia for a Certificate of Diſcharge; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are requeſted to attend, and aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of the ſame.

CHARLES SPENCER, }
ROBERT BROOKE, } Com'rs.

Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a toleſable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and 18 from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing. taw tf

Robert Temple.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE

In the matter of MANSFIELD WATKINS, *a Bankrupt.*

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy againſt Manaſſeh Watkins, are hereby notified that the Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the ſaid commiſſion, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 23d day of this month, (July) where they are requeſted to attend in order to chooſe an Aſſignee or Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's eſtate and effects, in the place and ſtead of Luman Biſhop, the Aſſignee heretofore appointed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office,
Richmond, July 16, 1803.

May 2, 1803.

James River Company:

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Reſolved, that the Treaſurer pay to the ſeveral Shareholders, a dividend of ſix per cent. on each ſhare for the laſt ſix months.

Extracts from the minutes,

Robert Pollard, Clk.

Virginia.

At a ſuperior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Diſtrict, June 2nd, 1803;

Between

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity accordiug to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Lost or Miſlaid.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, have been loſt or miſlaid, viz.

No.	dolls.		
969	1498	64	ſix per cent.
931	749	32	def. 6 per cent
933	1123	98	three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and ſigned by John Hopkins, Commiſſioner of Loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid Certificates, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, ſen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 12w6w†.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, ſurviving acting executor of the teſtament of Alexander Brydie, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-Houſe, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz

Ship	Alexander,	July 10, 1803.
	Speedwell,	12.
Brig	Fame,	10.
Ship	Alexander,	14.
	Hercules,	12.
	Re-Union,	20.
	Induſtry,	27.
	Bellona,	6.
Sloop	Little Jim,	4.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the fifth of Auguſt, will be ſold at Public auction, in the town of New-Canton, between two and three thouſand acres of

WOOD LAND,

LYING in Buckingham county, near James and Slate Rivers, about four miles above the ſeven Iſlands. This land was late the property of Col. Samuel Jordan, deceaſed, and was on a diviſion of his land, allotted to Dr. John Adams; it has been laid off into lots, from two to four hundred acres, and as it is preſumed purchaſers will wiſh to view it, in a few days, plats will be lodged with Mr. Stephen Guarrant, who lives joining it, and alſo with Benjamin Pollard of New-Canton, ſubject to the uſe of thoſe who may wiſh to view the land, and which will enable them to find any part of it from the information of thoſe who live adjoining. The terms of ſale will be one fourth in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, to be ſecured on the land or otherwiſe as may be agreed on; a title will be made the purchaſer when the firſt payment is made, and the balance ſecured

WILLIAM R. BERNARD,
For JOHN ADAMS.

July, 9th, 1803. tdf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers offer for ſale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Cheſterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode reſided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its ſituation upon the river; the fertility of the ſoil; its nearneſs to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is ſufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thouſand other advantages, are ſuch as render this valuable eſtate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any perſon wiſhing to view the land, will be ſhown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. reſiding on the premiſes.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, ſhould it not be diſpoſed of, it will be offered to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, upon the premiſes.

Terms, one third caſh, and the balance in one and two years; to ſecure which a truſt deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'rors.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } of col. F. Goode, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 12aft10.

Note. The land will be ſold all together or divided to ſuit purchaſers. Poſſeſſion, in any caſe to be given at Chriſtmas, with liberty to ſow ſmall grain.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which conſiſts of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a deſirable part of the City. On the premiſes is a dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable; with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, ſituate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a ſmall dwelling houſe.

Propoſals for the ſame, will be received by Archibald Blair, Eſq. or the ſubſcriber, but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of Auguſt next, will on that day be ſold at public auction) who is duly authoriſed to make ſatisfactory titles to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD JACKSON, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "'An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Jackſon, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harriſon, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wedneſday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of Auguſt next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

THE Commonwealth of Virginia, to Joſeph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, greeting: We hereby warn you to appear before the Judges of our Diſtrict Court, at the Courthouſe at Hay Market, on the firſt day of the next term, to anſwer John Sutton, of a plea of treſpaſs on the caſe, damages forty thouſand dollars; or that, if you do not ſo appear, judgment will be rendered againſt you in the ſaid ſuit, now in our ſaid court depending and undetermined. Witneſs, John Lawſon, Clerk of our ſaid Court at Hay Market, the 9th day of July, 1803, in the 28th year of our foundation.

J. LAWSON.

The foregoing proclamation is iſſued in purſuance of the following Order of Court:

At a Superior Court, held at Dumfries the 2d day of June, 1803—

John Sutton, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Joſeph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, Defendants. } *In Caſe.*

THIS day came the plaintiff, by his attorney, and it appearing to the court that the *Pluries Capias* in this ſuit has been returned "Not found," on the motion of the ſaid plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered* that a proclamation do iſſue, warnig the defendants to appear on the firſt day of the next term, or that judgment will be rendered againſt them; *And it is further ordered*, That the ſaid proclamation be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive court days, at the door of the courthouſe of Fairfax county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teſte,

J. LAWSON, C. D. C.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following

LANDS,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benſon's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or ſix miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, oppoſite the town of Peterſburg, and within twelve miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Alſo, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchaſe money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The ſubſcriber alſo offers for ſale, and may be ſeen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Thoſe negroes cannot be delivered ſooner than the laſt of October next, and for them ready caſh will be expected.

He alſo offers for ſale three Engliſh STALLIONS, (to be delivered at a time after the firſt day of Auguſt next) equal, if not ſuperior, to any that has been brought to America; and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the moſt approved blood, whoſe pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for thoſe alſo.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber, will pleaſe to make them known; and ſuch as are indebted to him on his onw private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be ſo obliging as either to pay what they owe by the firſt day of October next, or to give certain aſſurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or ſuits will be brought in the courſe of that month againſt all who fail to comply with this requeſt, without reſpect to perſons.

The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform ſuch gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horſes this ſeaſon, that he will be out on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to aſk it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the higheſt ſum the horſes are advertiſed at will be demanded.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803.

Wm. & Mary College,

July 18, 1803.

IN conformity to the ſtatute for the wholeſome Government of the College, publication is hereby made, that William P. Edrington has been expelled, on account of threatening and abuſive language to ſome Members of the ſociety, and alſo for contumacious behaviour.

By order of the President and Profeſſors. 3t.